

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 29. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
**BY JOHN NORVELL.**

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

Fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall severally receive the sum of three thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, as heretofore, and that their principal clerks shall receive one thousand eight hundred dollars each, and their engrossing clerks one thousand five hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Librarian of the Library of Congress shall annually receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarterly.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be held to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and shall continue in force for three years therefrom, and no longer; and that so much of any act heretofore passed, as provides compensation, salary, or perquisites, of any kind, for the officers and clerks herein mentioned, shall be held to be repealed from the same day.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 18, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
To establish a port of entry and delivery at Cape Vincent, at the Fork of Lake Ontario, and the head of the river St. Lawrence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to establish, when it shall appear to him proper, in addition to the ports of entry and delivery already established on Lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery at the village of Cape St. Vincent, at the Fork of Lake Ontario, at the head of the river St. Lawrence, and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office thereat.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 18, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Mary Sullivan.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of Mary Sullivan, founded upon a certificate dated the tenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, for ten thousand weight of tobacco, or money equivalent, signed by Richard Young, A. D. Q. M. according to the principles of equity and justice, and to allow her such sum of money as may appear to be justly due; and the same shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 18, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Narcissus Broutin and others.  
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Narcissus Broutin, George Brewer, the legal representatives of John Baker, the legal representatives of Louis Duret, and the legal representatives of John Trouillet, and of Joseph Clasting, be, and they are hereby confirmed in their respective claims, founded on Spanish warrants of surveys to land lying on the east side of the Tombigbee river: *Provided*, That no more than six hundred and forty acres be allowed to any one claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office within whose district the said lands may be, and he is hereby required to make out for the surveyor of the land south of the state of Tennessee, an order of survey for each tract of land confirmed

by this act, to be located on the tracts so claimed: *Provided*, That said lands have not been sold by the United States, but in case the lands shall have been sold, the location of the claims aforesaid, may be laid on any lands of the United States, lying on the east side of said river or Tombigbee, within the same district, and which shall have been offered at public sale; and on the return of the part of survey made and executed pursuant to the said order, directed to the commissioner of the General Land Office, patents shall be granted in like manner as provided by law for other lands of the United States.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 9, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Seth Sprague and others.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the district of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts, be, and he hereby is directed to pay to Seth Sprague, late owner of the fishing vessel called the schooner Nine Sisters, of sixty-two tons burden, and the legal representatives of the persons composing the late crew of said vessel, the amount of the allowance to which said vessel would have been entitled, had she returned into port according to law, to be distributed in the manner prescribed in the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed on the 29th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 18, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
To extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office, and for designating the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishments, their heirs, and assigns, entitled to bounty lands, within the Virginia military tract, between the Little Miami and the Scioto rivers, shall be allowed a further term of two years, from the ratification of any treaty, extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the said boundaries not heretofore extinguished, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and a further term of three years from the ratification of any treaty extinguishing the Indian title to lands within the said boundaries not heretofore extinguished, as aforesaid, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land Office; any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act authorizing patents to issue for lands located and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia resolution warrants," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall be revived and in force, with all its restrictions, except that the respective times allowed for making locations and returning surveys thereon, shall be limited to the terms prescribed by the first section of this act, shall be made, on tracts of land for which patents had been previously issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless, be obtained for land located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered null and void: *Provided also*, That no locations or surveys shall be made within that part of the military tract to which the Indian title remained heretofore unextinguished, until after six months shall have elapsed from the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring a treaty or treaties to have been concluded and ratified, providing for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands, nor shall any patent be granted for any location, survey or entry, that has been, or shall be made prior to the expiration of six months from and after the ratification of such treaty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from the source of the Little Miami river, to the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the line designated as the western boundary-line of the Virginia tract, by an act of Congress, passed on the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "an act to ascertain the boundary of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia, north west of the river Ohio, for the satisfaction of her officers and soldiers on continental establishments, and to limit the period for locating the said lands," shall be considered and held to be such, until otherwise directed by law; and from the aforesaid Indian boundary line to the source of the

Sciota river, the line run by Charles Roberts, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in pursuance of instructions from the United States, to establish the western boundary of the said military tract, shall be considered, and held to be the westerly boundary line thereof; and that no patent shall be granted on any location and survey that has, or may be made, west of the aforesaid respective lines.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 11, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT  
To provide for paying to the State of Indiana three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sales of the United States' lands within the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of public monies of the several land offices shall be settled, pay three per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Indiana, which, since the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, have been, or hereafter may be, sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons as may be authorized by the legislature of the said state to receive the same; which sums, thus paid, shall be applied to making public roads and canals within the said state, in conformity to the provision on this subject, contained in the act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," and to no other purpose whatever; and an annual account of the application of the same, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officers as the legislature thereof shall direct; and in default of such return being made, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the payment of any sum that may then be due, or which may hereafter become due, until a return shall be made, as herein required.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 18, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "an act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled "an act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 13, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

## A MEETING

OF the Board of Directors of the Baptist Mission Society of Kentucky, will be held in the court-house, in Lexington, on Friday, the 7th day of next month, at 12 o'clock, when it is expected a sermon will be delivered on the occasion. The members of the board are requested to be punctual in their attendance.  
By order of the Board.  
Lexington, July 10, 1818-51

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 27th, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

## AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "An act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled "an act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 13, 1818—Approved.  
JAMES MONROE.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
To the Proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called Louisiana Stock, that one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next, and that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Milledgeville, in Georgia, viz:

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.  
On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.  
On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

May 15-20.

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pensin-Office, May 27, 1818.

## NOTICE.

IT is expected that the Judges will certify, as well as the reduced circumstances, as required by the law of the 18th March 1818; and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will be delayed until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states.

Approved.  
J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.  
The publishers of the laws of the United States, will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment.  
June 12-9t.

## NOTICE.

THE employment of an Agent or Attorney is not necessary in any claim against the government. It is most generally attended with expense, and sometimes with actual loss. Claims will be promptly settled, when the accounts, and vouchers with which they are connected, are transmitted to the proper offices.

Money will be transmitted, whenever a receipt for the sum due, or, where the amount is not ascertained, a receipt in blank shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.  
Military patents, and certificates of military pensions, will be transmitted in like manner, whenever the necessary vouchers are forwarded to the proper office.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
H. W. CROWNSHIELD.  
Washington City, May 27, 1818.

THE Gazette in which the acts of Congress are published, are requested to insert the above, weekly for three months; and papers in the interior will deserve the thanks of the community by giving it publicity in their respective districts, as it may be the means of saving expense and loss to that portion of the people who are least able to bear them.  
June 12-13t.

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale. The first to be in square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for  
JOHN GARDNER,  
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.  
May 22, 1818-43t.

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Milledgeville, in Georgia, viz:  
On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.  
On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

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On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

district, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 24-23t.

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed, and whereas, a part of the said lands have been surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville, in said county in Alabama Territory.

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. On the first Monday in September next for the lands in ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; excepting such lands as are or shall be reserved according to law, for the support of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer, and shall commence with the section township and range of the lowest number, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

COPPERPLATE MAPS of the above lands may be had at the office of the Surveyor General, at Huntsville, or at the General Land Office.  
April 24-23t.

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to select certain lands, for sites for towns, and cause the said lands to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of the lots in the town of Marathon, (heretofore called Milton's Bluff) on the South bank of the river Tennessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoals) in Alabama territory shall be held at Huntsville in the said territory, on the second Monday in October next.

The sales shall continue open for one week, and longer if necessary, and the lots shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 26th day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner General Land-Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above in their newspapers once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land-Office for payment.

A map of the Huntsville district is engraved, and a plan of the town of Marathon will be engraved as speedily as practicable, and will be sold at Huntsville; and at the General Land Office, by  
JOHN GARDNER,  
Chief Clerk.

June 12-16t.

## Treasury Department,

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 10, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock,

THAT the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such stock standing on their Books, to the stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.  
It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of Treasury.

May 1, 1818-22t.

## Blacksmith's Shop.

ROILEY BLUE  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP in Water street, near the residence of doctor Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market-house—where he has every convenience and facility to enable him to execute his work in the neatest and best manner.  
Every description of IRON WORK, HORSE SHOES, &c. &c. done at the shortest notice.  
Lexington, April 17, 1818-1t.



## From South America.

The ship Woodrop Sims arrived at Baltimore the 25th ult. in the short passage of 55 days, from Buenos Ayres. Capt. Jenkins states, that the U. States frigate Congress was to sail from that port about the first of May. The British brig Deveron, Wilson, from Baltimore, had arrived. Business was dull, and many vessels of all nations lying there. Several vessels from England were fitting out as cruisers. The brig Ariel, from Baltimore, had arrived at Valparaiso: she was very near being taken by the Spanish frigate Vaganza, had she not been assisted by the boats of the U. S. sloop of war Ontario.

Buenos Ayres was all rejoicing in consequence of the splendid victory gained over the royalists in Chili, which news reached Buenos Ayres a few days before the W. S. sailed. Upwards of 100 cannon were fired on the occasion, and the city brilliantly illuminated for three nights. Captain Jenkins has brought papers detailing the particulars. The Peruvian army of 7000 men, was totally destroyed; all killed or wounded, and no resources left to raise another. The loss of the patriots was considerable—1000 killed. Lima was doubtless in possession of the Chilean army.

From the Buenos Ayres Gazette, we select the following additional articles, which afford some information of operations in Peru.

Buenos Ayres, April 19.

By advices received from the interior, and from persons of intelligence and veracity, who succeeded in escaping from the power of the vigilant enemy, we learn that the patriotic spirit which maintains itself in those parts of the country, in all its vigor, gives no small uneasiness to their oppressors, keeping in continual alarm the parties of Sillio; that the patriots hold the territory from Potosi to Chuquiza, and intercept all provisions; that Texada, with his force, does the same near Cinti; that the commandant Mendez in San Lorenzo and the sergeant major Roxas, who closely invest the enemy at Tarija, do not suffer them to leave their intrenchments, and where extreme necessity obliges them to employ a larger force on their expeditions, they suffer no less by the enormous and scandalous desertions which they experience from the vicinity of our troops. We may judge of the necessities in this respect from there having been no monies coined in the mint of Potosi, or any working of the mines from the month of December past, owing to the want of mercury: that the commandant Lira attacked the enemy near Orura, routed them and took 300 prisoners, with considerable ammunition and one cannon, a few escaped by flight, while the rest, consisting of about 400 new recruits, finding themselves betrayed, dispersed: finally, that if the order and union which now so happily reign shall continue to prevail, we shall soon see the country delivered from those enemies who so unjustly oppose themselves to its freedom.

To the most excellent Don Martin Belgrano, Captain General of the Provinces, and commander in Chief of the auxiliary army at Peru.

Most Excellent Sir,

I have to inform your excellency, that Lieut. col. Don Manuel Edward Arian was charged with the command of the out posts, (van guard) with instructions to post himself at Humahuaca, to cover the defiles, and observe the ulterior movements of the enemy. He was also enjoined to annoy the enemy, by means of parties well mounted, approaching as near as possible—the result has been, that he has succeeded in capturing, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camp, 1247 head of wool cattle; he has also taken twelve of those mortars, by means of which the enemy were enabled to execute their perfidious designs, and which have been promptly assigned by the commander of the van guard for the Fort of San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MARTIN GUERMES.

March 28th, 1818.

NOTE.—Those who understand and know with what difficulty the enemy procure the means of subsistence in our country, not only on account of the constant harassing which they suffer from our troops, but also because all the provisions being in possession of the Americans, are concealed or removed away, will be able to estimate the merit of this success, and the severe blow which it inflicts upon them, many times greater than the capture of a regiment.

We learn from letters received in this city, that Messrs. Rodney and Graham left Buenos Ayres on the 24th April, for Monte Video, to embark in the Congress on their return home; and, as they intended, we understand, merely to touch at one or two places on the coast, their arrival may be looked for every day. Mr. Bland does not come home in the Congress, having, as already stated, taken a visit across the continent to Chili, which will necessarily delay his return for some time.

Letters from the Commissioners to the government, were, we are informed, forwarded by the Woodrop Sims; but they had not reached here on Saturday. The following picture of the sensation excited at Buenos Ayres by the arrival of our Commissioners, and of the happy effects likely to result from this friendly advance of our government, is compiled by the Baltimore Telegraph from the gazettes of Buenos Ayres.

"The arrival of the commissioners at Buenos Ayres, excited a general feeling of delight, and the gazettes of that city are filled with congratulations on the occasion. The prospect of an amicable intercourse, both commercial and political, between the United States and the patriots of the south, inspires new confidence

and exultation; and while the public voice is clamorous in hailing this first essay of our government, individuals obey and assist the popular impulse.

"On the 26th of March, Mr. Lynch and his partner, Mr. John Zimmermann, merchants of wealth and respectability at Buenos Ayres, gave a splendid ball in honor of the American commissioners. They were received in a grand court, brilliantly illuminated with dazzling lustres, and covered with a canopy from which the flags of the United States and of independent Spanish America proudly waved above a circle of 200 ladies, distinguished alike for their opulence, their elegance of dress, and their beauty of person.

"At midnight a sumptuous banquet interrupted the dance, and toasts of compliment to the American guests and to the ladies, suggested by the enthusiasm of the moment, betrayed the elevated sentiments which animated the assembly—while Washington's March, played with loud applause, gave a new zest to their conviviality—and song and dance and mirth,

"the feast of reason and the flow of soul," detained the spell-bound guests till the morning beam dissolved the enchantment.

"In the same Gazette from which this gay description is taken, we find frequent and flattering mention of our commissioners. Although nothing positive had transpired from their mission, their continuance in the province, and their constant interviews with the public functionaries, were regarded as announcing the morning of a glorious day, which, by confirming the freedom of the Spanish Americans, would realize all the anticipated rewards for their struggle to purchase it.

"We learn also from a paper of later date, that our commissioners, finding a soldier on the eve of execution, for the crime of insubordination to his officers, demanded a suspension of his punishment, and, accompanied by a Mr. Miller, an American merchant, on the part of the culprit's family, waited in person upon the supreme director to solicit a pardon, which was immediately accorded.

"Such (adds the print) is the early influence in the cause of humanity, of an union between the two great parties of the new world."

A species of small pox is said to have appeared in Buenos Ayres, which neither spares those who have been previously infected, nor those who have been vaccinated. The faculty of the city however deny its existence.

## NEWS FROM THE EXTERIOR.

Buenos Ayres, April 5.

A great act of devotion has proved to the world, of what the love of one's country is capable. Similar acts, almost without example in despotic governments, prove, better than all reasonings, the power of liberty, which has overcome one of our most powerful passions, self-love. Two poor individuals of Chili, have shown the most noble example of disinterestedness, in offering to general St. Martin, the half of all they possessed, and all their jewelry. The enthusiastic general soon induced the inhabitants of Santiago, and the authorities in their name, to deposit the same just offer upon the patriotic altar. The grateful government has suppressed, by an *arret*, all the ordinary and extraordinary taxes, throwing the fate of the army upon the patriotism of the country, which it is charged to defend. The recital will also be engraved upon the columns of the doors of the city, and the inscription terminate by this apostrophe to foreign nations—"Say if such people were formed for slaves."

Extract of a letter dated "Buenos Ayres, April 23, 1818."

"The late actions in Chili have resulted in the total defeat of the Royalists; their General and a few men only having escaped. The first action took place on the night of the 19th of March, when the advanced guard of the Patriots were put to the rout. On the 23d following a general action took place, and ended at nine o'clock at night, in the dispersion of the patriotic forces, with the loss of 3,500 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"Letters were received in town from generals San Martin, O'Higgins and Belcazar, dated on the 26th, making known to the government their positions, but not knowing where each other were. This news produced much consternation here, and all probability had the Spanish general followed up this advantage, Chili would have been his; but it appears he suffered the Patriots to rally, and on the 5th April, the last action was fought which was very bloody, and ended in the total annihilation of the Royalists in that province. Immediately after the action, San Martin dispatched an order to Mendoza for the execution of the two Carreiras (brothers to the General) who had been prisoners for many months. This infamous proceeding, at a time when there could exist no possible necessity for such an outrage, has excited much sensation here.

"Of about two thousand five hundred men sent against Artigas, at various times, few have returned to tell the news, he having destroyed them all as fast as they landed on the opposite shore. The inhabitants are by no means in a state to enjoy rational liberty; although it is termed a republic, every thing is under the direction of priests, and executed at the point of the bayonet. Of twenty-two members composing the congress, only eighteen are priests. The Supreme Director lives in the fort, and never moves without an escort of fifteen or twenty mounted Dragoons. It is my impression, that in the event of Old Spain acknowledging the independence of this country, there will be more blood spilt in internal dissensions, than has already

flowed in their opposition to the mother country.

"An English brig from Baltimore has just arrived; but, in consequence of the captain having brought out as passengers two of the exiles from here, the letters have been carried to the fort, and there is no knowing when they will be issued."

From the National Intelligencer.

The late arrivals from La Plata, have, through the medium of private correspondence and of the gazettes of the country, furnished not only much information of public events, and the state and prospects of the patriot cause in South America, but, likewise, much insight into the condition of society, and the characters of the men who conduct public affairs on that vast theatre. The light thus shed on a quarter so interesting, we perceive every day making its way to the community through our numerous channels of intelligence; and this, with the information which will hereafter flow from a more active intercourse, encouraged and promoted by increased protection, and from the multiplied visits of intelligent men, led thither by business or by curiosity, will render our knowledge of that portion of the globe, and its concerns, infinitely more extensive and more accurate than it has been heretofore. "We are enabled today to contribute considerably to the stock of the public information, by the following extracts, which we have been permitted to take from the letters of a highly respectable fellow-citizen, residing temporarily in Chili, one whose opportunities of viewing men and things closely, favored the formation of correct opinions concerning one of the most interesting portions of South America, of the affairs of which, from its remote situation, on the margin of the Pacific Ocean, we have been less frequently, and less perfectly advised.

St. Jago de Chili, Feb. 9, 1818.

"I arrived at Valparaiso on the 25th ult. and soon after proceeded to this city, about 90 miles distant from the coast. On my way hither, I called on San Martin, the commander of the army, who received me with great cordiality. He expressed much pleasure at the arrival of a ship of war of the United States, (the Ontario, captain Biddle) and, without enquiry as to the object of my visit, furnished me with letters to the Supreme Director, and other members of the government, requesting every attention to me during my stay. Indeed, the sentiment does not appear to be confined to him; it pervades the great portion of society; they feel the notice which has been taken of them by our government, and the friendly advances made by it, as an indication of interest in their revolution, and profess the strongest desire to be on the most intimate footing with our country. I had no idea of the extent of our commerce in this ocean. Independently of the number captured, of which I am as yet ignorant, upwards of twenty vessels have entered the port of Valparaiso within the last twelve months, of which there remain six in port, with cargoes exceeding in value one million of dollars. In the adjoining port of Coquimbo, many have also arrived within the same, five of which are still there. These vessels, before the arrival of the Ontario, were lying without protection, and liable to be cut out, or burnt by any one of the Spanish ships of war from Lima, cruising off the port, and affecting to hold the entire coast under a blockade—a fleet destructive only to unarmed ships, upon which they commit outrages in defiance of every principle of the law of nations, and even of the modern doctrine of blockade. They seize and confiscate without previous notice, both vessel and cargo, and detain in irons the officers and crew, treating them with the utmost inhumanity. Latterly, they have extended their captures to vessels bound to the north-west coast, and appear determined to annihilate our commerce in this ocean. The Beaver, of New York, and the Canton, of Boston, are instances which have occurred within a short time past.

"There is another branch of our commerce, which is suffering materially: I allude to the vessels engaged in collecting spermaceti oil. There are nearly 40 from Nantucket and New Bedford constantly employed in this hazardous and irksome life, and they never approach the coast but from necessity; yet, when they do so, are liable to detention, to seizure and confiscation, and always to indignities. To check acts of hostility so destructive to the interests of the United States, our Executive would do well to order an additional ship on this station.

"No alterations have yet been made in the commercial code of this country: the merchant still groans under most of the difficulties heretofore subsisting. I am, however, assured, that it is in contemplation to change the whole system, and to adopt one more liberal and equal. The duties remain the same, and are on imports thirty-three per cent. and on exports ten per cent. On importations, however, it is in some measure nominal; inasmuch as they are not charged on the invoice price, but upon the value of the article at this place, which value is determined by an appraiser, whose judgment is most swayed in favor of the importer, by the application of a secret and irresistible influence always within his power. The articles of export consist of copper, flour, flax, and hemp, all of the best quality—the former is taken principally to China, and the two latter may be shipped with advantage to our own market.

"The affairs of Chili are now at a crisis, and before I leave this, the fate of the country will most probably be decided, and with it, I think, that of Peru. The whole effective force of Spain, intended for the defence of Peru, amounting to three thousand and some hundred men, have been sent by the viceroy to Talcahuana, the same port in which those seizures were made, above one hundred and sixty leagues distant from this city, to which, it is said, they are now advancing. They may calculate upon some accession from the disaffected as well as from the Americans (aborigines) who are friendly to the royal cause. The augmentation, however, will not exceed fifteen hundred at the utmost, and those of a class wholly without order and discipline, and whose system of warfare is merely predatory.

"The Republicans, on the other hand, have an army of ten thousand strong, including as fine cavalry as I ever saw; the whole well accoutred and well disciplined. Three thousand five hundred under the command of General O'Higgins, a name celebrated in the history of this country, are stationed at Talca, on this side of the river Maule, to arrest the progress of the enemy at that place, where it is intended to give them battle. The residue are in this neighborhood, and form that body which I visited on my way, under the command of San Martin, a native of the district of Buenos Ayres, a gallant and experienced soldier, sagacious, enterprising and prompt. He served throughout the whole of the war in Spain, and upon his return to his native land, formed and executed a march without a parallel in history. He traversed a distance of one hundred and twenty leagues, over the awful and stupendous Andes, with an army of three thousand men, encountering difficulties and obstacles to which the African and the Corsican in the passage of the Alps were strangers. He commenced the expedition with 18,000 mules, of which number, 12,000 perished on the way, and in the short space of twelve days arrived at Chacabuco on this side of the Andes, before the enemy had notice of his approach.

"The whole of the population of the country, may be estimated at 800,000 souls; there are however no positive data upon which to form the estimate. Of this, nearly one-third are Spaniards and Creoles, and the other two-thirds native Chilians. The Spaniards are extremely limited in number, and without influence or energy, and generally unfriendly to the revolution; the other two classes I think may be relied upon to support the change of government. It is from among the Chilians that San Martin has organized an army; they are habitually excellent horsemen, inured to fatigue, and possess considerable physical energy. They are not insensible to their former degradation, and I am persuaded will meet any danger in defence of the country while they have a head to lead, to combine and control. The Creoles partake of the character assigned to the Creoles of the other parts of the globe—frank, benevolent and hospitable—ardent, but indolent and deficient in that energy of mind which is necessary to give stability. Their superstitions and their prejudices, have checked the progress of mental growth, but they are changing; what was at first an impulse communicated by the animating example of their neighbors of Buenos Ayres is now a conviction, the result of reflection. Their intercourse with foreigners, the advantages of commerce, and the prevailing confidence in the talents of San Martin, give strength daily to the cause of emancipation. There are instances of patriotism and devotion to country, which would have done honor to Rome in her best days."

"Since I had the honor of addressing you last, the independence of Chili has been proclaimed with great pomp, in the presence of an innumerable concourse of citizens. It has been delayed thus long, in order to connect it with the day on which the battle of Chacabuco took place, of which yesterday was the anniversary. The rejoicings continued until midnight, and are now recommencing with a zeal and glow that evince much sentiment. Every house in the City exhibited some token of approbation, by flags, emblems, or inscriptions, some of which were very appropriate. I have endeavored to mix as much as possible with the inhabitants, so as to enable me to determine whether the view I had taken was correct, and I am now persuaded that I have not exaggerated in saying that the sentiment of emancipation pervades generally the two classes designated in my last.

"Gen. San Martin left town during the night for Talca, from whence it is concluded that the royal army is advancing into the interior; if so, we may anticipate some early result. If the royalists should prevail in this contest, the war will be protracted to an indefinite period; if unsuccessful, it will be at end, and Peru will fall immediately. In my letter of the 9th I did not attempt to give an estimate of the revenues; so few were competent to answer my enquiries that I could not obtain sufficient data upon which to hazard a communication. I am now able to approach the truth, and may venture to state two millions of dollars as the ordinary annual receipt; the principal sources of which are the duties upon import, the duties upon export, and the fifth on the produce of the mines. In the manner of assessing this fifth, the government, however, does not actually receive more than an eighth; but as a considerable profit accrues upon coining, the whole fifth may be calculated as the yielding to the Treasury. There are some minor impositions upon wine and other productions, in the nature of excise, but of inconsiderable return. This amount may appear great for the population and state of society, yet it is sufficient for the exigencies of the moment, and to supply the deficiency, recourse is had to contributions under the name of *Donativos*, destructive of confidence and extremely partial. An individual possessing a large estate, or supposed to have amassed a considerable sum, is liable to be called upon for any amount within the discretion of the Cbildra. It is to be regretted that they have not adopted some equal and permanent system of taxation on real property, a measure which policy dictates from the peculiar situation of their lands. Upon the conquest, immense grants were made to the conquerors and to the great families in Spain, whose descendants still hold under those grants; and are more gratified by the extent of the domain than by its improvement. A moderate tax would relieve the government and at the same time soften a pride so destructive to calculation, and induce sales of such portions of the uncultivated grounds as would enable the poorer and laboring class to become proprietors.

"Yesterday upon paying my visit of compliment to the supreme director, upon the day, he touched upon the subject of our future relations, and said they were extremely anxious to obtain the confidence of the president, and to maintain the closest relations with the United States, as the only power upon whose friendship they could rely; that they had received considerable protection from Great Britain, but would have preferred it much from us. I answered him that such were exactly our feelings, and that the people of the U. States took the most lively interest in the revolution, but that by their collisions and party dissensions they had not inspired that confidence in their permanent separation, which would justify the U. States in taking steps which might involve them in a war; that, for the moment, they ought to be satisfied with the advantages derived from the commerce by which alone they obtain the supplies necessary for their defence. He replied that we were right; that they had been torn asunder by divisions, but that they had all ceased, and he hoped we should soon become one great American family."

"Valparaiso, March 8, 1818.

"I have returned from St. Jago to this place, where it is my intention to await the result of the great contest. It is now well ascertained that the royalists have advanced as far as the Maule, so that in all probability a day or two more may decide the fate of Chili.

"In my former view of the commerce of this country, I confined myself to the productions susceptible of exchange abroad. I will now point out the manner in which this exchange may be carried on with advantage to the citizens of the United States. It is observed by Molina, in his work on this province, that a trade with the East Indies will be more profitable to the Chilians than any other; as their most valuable articles have either become scarce, or are not produced in that wealthy part of Asia; and the passage, in consequence of the prevalence of south winds in the Pacific, is easy and expeditious. He might have added, to give to the observation its full weight, that the taste of the natives for India goods is decided, and that the consumption is immense both in Chili and Peru. Since the separation from the parent state, the market has been supplied from Great Britain and the United States, in about equal proportions, but at an advance much higher than that for which the same goods could be imported directly from China. It is obvious, therefore, that such must hereafter become the course of this trade, and that those who can pursue it on the best terms, will necessarily gain the ascendancy. The American, by proceeding directly from Canton to these ports, can afford to supply the wants of the country at a cheaper rate than the purchaser of the same wares in a European port; and so in ratio he may pay a higher price for the productions of the country in exchange, and thus control a branch of commerce most important to our country.

"Notwithstanding the prejudices which it has been the policy of Spain to engender against foreigners, the name of American has a magic in it which assimilates us with them, and there is evidently a leaning towards the United States, coupled with a desire to imitate their institutions.

"I have never ventured to describe the government of Chili, because it is considered as temporary, and as having no relation to the one they propose to themselves hereafter. The present director who unites in himself the whole power, legislative as well as executive, is really a patriot, whose sole ambition is the happiness of his country, and there is no doubt but that some rational system will be attempted by him as soon as San Martin shall have extricated the province from its dangers.

"An English East Indiaman of 44 guns has just entered the port; she is said to be one of the vessels engaged by the agent of the patriots in England, and is of sufficient size to control the seas if well commanded. She is waiting the result of the engagement, to relieve the port from the blockade of the Spaniards and to commence her operations."

"Valparaiso, April 9.

"On the 5th instant, after a severe and bloody contest, the royal army was entirely routed, I may say annihilated; 2000 were left dead on the field, 1500 are prisoners, and a few are straggling about, who, together with the wounded, constituted the whole force of the enemy. San Martin, to deprive them of all means of escape, had decoyed Orsorio to advance in sight of the capital before he attempted resistance; the experiment was thought to be dangerous and disapproved by many; but he rejected all interference, and has evinced his su-

periority. Chili is now emancipated, and, with the smallest attention to the three parts of Valparaiso, Coquimbo and Talca, may be made inaccessible to any force which Spain can hereafter furnish. "The Indiaman, of which I took notice in my letter of the 8th ult. was one of the vessels engaged in England for the use of the Patriots, but from the peculiar state of the country, on its arrival, the government could not complete its payment, and thus it has remained in the possession of the owner until within a few days past. She is now nearly ready for sea, and as soon as she is equipped, it is intended to send her out to encounter the Spanish frigate blockading this port. The result, if successful, will assure the control of the sea, and enable the General to proceed forthwith to Lima, now wholly without protection, as it is said, and composed of a disaffected population. Whatever may be the course pursued, the present character of the ship, offers full protection to our countrymen, and enables us to proceed on our voyage, which we shall accordingly do on the day after to-morrow. The address to capt. Biddle, of which I enclose a copy, will shew at home the great advantage resulting from the presence of the Ontario. I am gratified in being enabled to say, after a residence of nearly three months, that the impression first produced by the arrival of the Ontario, has been daily augmenting, and that this measure of the President has been the most happy in its result."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ARTIGAS vs. BUENOS AYRES.

By the Woodrop Sims, we have received information, by letter, that the Buenos Ayrean army, under the command of Col. BELFASSA, had been attacked by the patriots, on the opposite side of the river, commanded by ARTIGAS, and the former defeated with the loss of all their artillery and baggage, and between 6 and 700 killed and wounded. It is said that the government of Buenos Ayres endeavored to suppress the circulation of this intelligence, in order that it should not be generally known, notwithstanding which, the Americans were all advised of the true state of the case. The action took place in March.

Since the above was in type, it has been verbally corroborated by a passenger on board the Woodrop Sims.

[Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.]

GAZETTE OF BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, 22d

APRIL, 1818.

DETAIL OF THE BATTLE OF MAIPU.

Despatch from his Excellency the Captain General of the Andes, to the Supreme Government.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—The unexpected event of the night of the 19th ultimo, in the Cancha Rayada, put in jeopardy the liberty of Chili. It was, indeed, a frightful scene, to see the dispersion of valiant men, full of discipline and instruction, without being beaten.

Since I opened the campaign, I have been so gratified that I looked on victory as certain, and all my movements were always directed to have it complete and decisive. The enemy, since he abandoned Curico, did not find any position capable of preventing our forces from molesting him in his flanks, and threatening to turn him. Accordingly, both armies fell together, on the 19th, upon Talea, making it impossible to undertake a retreat, or cross over the river Maule.

This situation, the most desperate, became, by an accident, the most favorable. Our columns of infantry did not reach us until sunset, and at that hour it became impossible to undertake an attack on the town. The army was then formed provisionally in two lines, whilst we were reconnoitering for the most advantageous position that it could be placed in, which having selected, I ordered the right wing to occupy it; but this movement was badly executed, and the left was beginning to follow it, when a most brisk and desperate attack from the enemy put into total confusion our baggage and artillery, which were then moving. It was then 9 o'clock, P. M. and this confusion was soon followed by the dispersion of our left, after a brisk firing which lasted half an hour, in which the enemy suffered great loss, and ourselves had the misfortune to see the brave gen. O'Higgins wounded.

Myself, with all the other chiefs and officers, employed all our efforts to rally them, which at first was effected under the protection of the reserve. Here one of the most obstinate engagements again took place, but the night rendered all our measures unavailing, and at last we had no other resource but to give way.

Our right had not been much harassed, and Col. Las-Heras had the glory of conducting and withdrawing in good order the corps of infantry and artillery that composed it. This was the only support that remained to us on my arrival at Chimbarougo. I then pursued every effectual means to effect a reunion on the neck of Regulema. The head quarters were placed at San Fernando.

Here I remained two days, and I can assure your Excellency our situation was a most embarrassing one. We had lost all the baggage and materials of the army; destitute of every thing, we wanted every thing in order to oppose an enemy superior in numbers and elated with victory. In this situation, I found no other expedient but to fall back on Santiago, and procure every possible assistance to accomplish the salvation of the country.

It is surpassing belief to say, that in the course of three days the army was re-organized in the field of Instruction, one league distant from the city. The spirits of the soldiers were regained, and



In thirteen days after our defeat, and a retreat of eighty leagues, we found ourselves in a situation to meet the enemy. The interest, energy and firmness, with which the chiefs and all the officers of the army co-operated to establish order and discipline, will redound to their eternal honor. It is true that our forces were inferior to those of the enemy. Many of our corps were mere skeletons, and we had battalions composed of only 200 men.

In the mean time the enemy was advancing with rapidity, and on the 1st inst. I had positive information that the main part of the army had crossed the Maipo, by the fords of the Longuenen, and directed their march towards the defiles of la Caba.

The position of our encampment was neither secure nor military. On the 2d we encamped on the Espejo. That day, and on the 3d and 4th our guerillas had much fighting, and the army passed all those nights under arms.

The enemy approached us at last on the 5th. All his movements appeared directed to turn our right, threaten the capital, cut off our communication with Aconcagua, and secure to himself the communication with Valparaiso.

When I observed that he had for his object the accomplishment of this movement, I considered that a favourable opportunity to attack him on his march, and place myself in his front by means of a change of direction on the right. The was the preparation to all the posterior operations.

I immediately placed all the infantry under the command of the well deserving Brigadier General BALCARCE; the right under the Col. LAS HERAS; the left under the Lieut. Col. DON HILARIO DE LA QUINTANA; the cavalry of the right under Col. MARTIN ZAPOLA, with his squadrons of grenadiers; and that of the left under Col. DON RAMON FREYRE, with the squadrons of the guard of his excellency the director of Chili, and the chasseurs of the Andes.

The enemy, having perceived our first movement, took a strong position, detaching to a small hill a battalion of chasseurs to support a battery of four pieces placed at this point. This disposition was well chosen, as it completely secured their left, and their fires flanked and beat all the front of their position.

Our line, formed in close and parallel columns, inclined on the right of the enemy, presenting an oblique attack on his flank, which was uncovered. The reserve charging also upon the same, was in the attitude of turning it and supporting our right. The battery of eight pieces of Chili, commanded by commandant BLANCO CRERON, and another of four pieces under commandant PLAZA, were advantageously placed, and played with success upon the enemy's position.

In this situation our columns began to move from the skirts of the small hill which formed our position, to march to charge the enemy's line, who then commenced a most stupendous fire, but did not succeed in stopping our march. His flank battery on the hill did us great injury; at the same time, a heavy mass of enemy's cavalry, situated in the interval, came to charge the horse grenadiers, who being formed in columns by squadrons, were advancing on us in front. The first squadron was commanded by ESCALDA, who seeing himself threatened by the enemy, marched immediately upon him, sword in hand. The commandant, MEDINA, followed this movement. The firing also commenced from our left, and soon the whole line was engaged, as well as the reserve, which came up at the moment the vigor of our line began to droop. But the charge made by the reserve and by the commandant TOSCON, of the 1st regiment of Coquimbo, gave a new impulse to our line, which fell upon the enemy with more spirit than ever. It may be said that hardly a brisker attack has been witnessed, nor a more vigorous and obstinate resistance. The constancy of our soldiers and their heroic force triumphed at last, and the enemy was put completely to the rout.

The General in Chief, OSORIO, escaped with only about 200 horsemen. It is probable he will be taken by the cavalry that pursues him. All his generals are prisoners in our possession. The number of prisoners is 3,000, and 190 officers, with the greater part of the chiefs of the corps. The field of battle is covered with 2,000 killed. All his artillery parks, hospitals, with the surgeons, military chest—in a word, every thing composing the royal army is dead, prisoner, or in our possession. I compute our loss at 1,000 killed and wounded. The force of the enemy, of all descriptions, was 5,300, and ours 4,900.

[The despatch concludes by recommending several officers to the consideration of government.]  
Head-Quarters, Santiago, April 9, 1818.  
JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.  
From our correspondent at St. Thomas, dated June 11, 1818.

"We have positive news here, that about a week ago, the Independent Gen. BARRADA, attacked Cumana with all the force he could get together, and was totally defeated. In the late battle near Calabozo, the Independents were completely routed. BOLIVAR is missing, and the general MORILLO has offered a reward for him, dead or alive. It seems that the Independents in that quarter, are routed every where, and I really fear that independence, which has already cost so much misery in the struggle to obtain it, is nearly at an end. The greater part of the country throughout Venezuela is almost ruined, and the number of its inhabitants greatly diminished. How Morillo will now act, is made a question by many, even his friends. They are apprehensive that he will return to the exercise of his habitual cruelty towards the vanquished.

"The Independent Spaniards here have lost nearly all hopes. Some reproach Bolivar, who in the opening of the campaign had 9,000 men, whereas Morillo had but 4,000, and very few

cavalry. Of these but 2,500 were Spanish soldiers, the others Creoles who would, it is said, have joined Bolivar on the first appearance that he could maintain himself, but they say that he did every thing to drive intelligent men from him, and acted with much haughtiness as the chief of the military and civil affairs. This has given great umbrage, but it probably is with him as it generally happens, when a man does not succeed, great fault is found, and great want of judgment, conduct, &c. is then ascribed to him. It seems that the rest of the Independent army, chiefly mounted men, have taken the road to St. Fernandez de Apure—Morales pursues, and here it is supposed they will finally enclose themselves in Augustura, where they are already in want of every thing. I have been credibly informed that they have neither arms nor ammunition. One of the principal officers of that place, writes that they can only defend themselves, in case of an attack, at the point of the lance. What is worse, they have neither money nor produce to pay any one that could supply them. Under all these circumstances, it is unaccountable that their Admiral Brion is still at Moma, intercepting Spanish vessels, when with his respectable squadron he could perhaps relieve and reinforce his desponding friends. The Independents here find great fault with him on that account."

#### PATRIOT WAR AGAINST ST. DOMINGO.

We may soon expect to hear the result of the operations against the Spanish port of St. Domingo, by the combined Patriot squadron under commodore Aury. They want a port of rendezvous, and will stake a great deal to procure one, especially one so convenient and contiguous as the city of St. Domingo is, to the best cruising ground in either the West Indies or South America. The success of this enterprise would give them the facility of entering the Mona Passage, the greatest thoroughfare of the islands, in a few hours, choosing any part of the coast of Cuba, or a run over to the Maine, at will; in short, it is the most judicious position they could have selected, and would almost put a stop to the Spanish commerce in those seas. Twenty years ago the fortifications were said to be formidable; but Aury's spies now report that they are neglected, and might be assailed with advantage.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 15.

There have been very extensive sales of stocks yesterday and this forenoon, and as the sellers have succeeded in creating a certain degree of alarm, the most ridiculous reports are circulated respecting the late American news. The act prohibiting the intercourse between the U. States and the British West Indies, cannot, in any respect, be regarded as hostile. It is merely for the purpose of giving American navigation a part of the profit of carrying lumber, &c. to Halifax, Bermuda, &c. where British vessels will meet the cargoes for their ultimate conveyance to the islands; or, more probably, it will throw this very lucrative trade into the hands of the settlers in British America.

When the official communications at Ghent were published in America, if we recollect rightly, the British government would not allow American vessels to trade with our West India Colonies. The American minister made repeated applications, but the point would, on no account, be given up.

It was stated, however, in the official reply, that any measures resorted to by America, in consequence of this refusal, would not be looked upon by Great Britain in a hostile point of view. Under these circumstances, therefore, the present enactments may be regarded merely as tending to favor, in some measure, the navigation of the United States, which has been greatly depressed lately.

#### FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The following article, which is of a very insidious and hostile character, is extracted from the London Times, of May 15th. The operation of such opinions, in every American mind, must be to give increased support to the measures of our own government, when dictated, as we believe they now are, by justice and good faith.

#### Dispute between Spain and America.

"The state of affairs between Spain and America, about a great matter for political speculation at present. There are those who maintain, that the former power must succumb to the dictum of the latter, and yield, however reluctantly, the Floridas, to satisfy the North American government. Others assert that the minister (Don Onis) could not have proceeded the length of declaring the proposition 'inadmissible,' without holding an assurance from his government, that it would not compromise its honor and national reputation, by yielding to the unjust claims of the United States. The demands of the Americans must have long since been known at Madrid; and it is fair to conclude that the Chevalier De Onis was fully and wisely resolved to uphold the dignity and respectability of Spain, by a positive rejection of such proposals as may humble his native country in the opinion of other nations. If this proves to be the case, it is equally reasonable to conclude, that the court of Madrid has resolved to support its pretensions by a vigorous maritime war, the moment the United States may take any measures to enforce the measures which they have proposed for their own advantage. War must, therefore, depend upon the act of the Americans, who will put it off until their numerous traders are apprized of their danger, and then Spain will, in a great measure, lose the advantage which that Kingdom might derive from a sudden declaration and vigorous prosecution of war. The Americans are aware of this, and their papers, therefore, teem with assurances to tranquilize the Spaniards, that 'no act of hostility will take place this session,' which is meant to have a double effect; first, to mislead the Spaniards, and next, to caution the Americans against their embryo danger. Torpor or credulity on the part of Spain, would enable the Americans to secure their very extended commerce from the risk of capture, and equally enable the government to direct its whole attention and resources against the Spanish colonies. If, on the contrary, Spain should pursue a firm, vigorous and courageous conduct, an immense booty would enrich her navy, and the adventurous privateers which would sail under her colors and commissions.

America has, undoubtedly, a great deal to lose, even if at war with the weakest power. It is this consideration which, no doubt, dictate to the President a greater share of justice and moderation in his claims upon Spain, than that which was exhibited in the spirit of commerce he has demanded the highest price for his friendship; but, like a prudent political tradesman, he will not risk a great loss by insisting upon his first terms. Any thing which interrupts the commerce of the United States will promote that of other rival and

commercial nations. The expense of protecting their very extended trade world, of itself, give a decided advantage to other national communities. The injury they might do Spain might possibly be great; but in effecting it, their own losses would be very considerable, and probably more serious than the commercial interests of the nation would patiently submit to; so that the same evil which she intends for Spain, may be as likely to overtake herself from the hardships imposed on some of her own states—namely, an emancipation of those states from the general government of the nation. Politicians have long contemplated a separation of the southern and northern states, which possibly the ambitious projects of the government, and the risks attendant on an unnecessary and unjust war, may produce.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 17.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR FROM WASHINGTON.

"We have late news from South America. The Patriots destroyed the Royal forces after a most desperate and bloody battle with the bayonet. The forces were equal, and each party fought with uncommon resolution; but the very consciousness that he is fighting for himself, which pervades the bosom of every individual in a republican army, must of itself communicate a mass of strength and heroic constancy, which nature must deny to a band of hired invaders fighting mechanically for a foreign tyrant.

"The Royal army had been sent from Peru, to anticipate in Chili the attack which the Patriots were preparing to make on them in Peru. The destruction of this army leaves Peru in a manner naked and defenceless—the mass of population being already ripe for rebellion against the authority of the woman-hearted, blood-thirsty, petticoat embroiderer. It may be confidently anticipated that Peru will fall without difficulty, into the hands of the Patriots. The two brothers of Gen. Carrera, John and Lewis, who have been a long time in irons at Mendoza, have been shot for desiring to throw off the protection of Buenos Ayres. Jose Miguel de Carrera remains at Montevideo.

"Two of our commissioners, Messrs. Rodney and Graham, were to leave Buenos Ayres about the first of May, to come home in the Congress. She will probably come along the coast of Venezuela, and the gulph of Mexico.

"Judge Bland has crossed the Andes to Chili, and will probably return in the Ontario—From his known habits of deep research and minute observation, we may anticipate from his pen very faithful and minute views of that delightful country, which wants nothing but science and good government to make it a paradise. Our Commissioners were treated at Buenos Ayres with the greatest possible attention and hospitality, very different from their reception at Rio Janeiro; but what right have the representatives of a democratic Republic to expect civility and kindness from tyrants, fanatics, and slaves?"

We may easily judge from the comments made by the British ministerial prints, on the correspondence between our government and Don Onis, what will be their language when they learn the capture of Pensacola. They will unquestionably attempt to raise a great clamor on the subject, and instigate Spain to a war with this country. England will willingly allow no other nation to add to its territory, even as a just reprisal for injuries inflicted upon it by a foreign power. She claims the exclusive right of extending her possessions by the sword. And whether she achieves that object by means of fair conquest in a lawful war, or by treachery and violence, without provocation, it is quite immaterial with her cabinet. The indignation of the world has no effect upon the ministry. In despite of it, they always retain by force what they perforce seize by lawless violence, or take in ordinary warfare.

The example of England is not in this respect worthy of imitation; it is immoral, base, and destructive of all amicable feelings between nations. But her conduct justly precludes her from all right to find fault with America for any extension of her territory, especially if that extension be necessarily occasioned, as it is in the case of Florida, by the bad faith and injustice of Spain, and by her permitting that province to be used by the savages to the detriment of our people. The capture of Pensacola was an act, in our judgment, of necessity and strict self-defence; and it never can be wisely relinquished. We should have no objection to see our government pay for it, taking care in the purchase to indemnify our merchants for the spoils committed upon their property thirteen years ago.

It is not at all to be apprehended that England will succeed in instigating Spain to a war with the United States at this time. Ferdinand has enough to do at home, to keep his subjects quiet; and, fool as he is, he cannot be guilty of the folly of ensuring the success of his colonies in their struggle for freedom, by making the United States his active enemy. We do not therefore fear a war with Spain; and if it were to take place, the London journals would find that American commerce would not suffer half as much as it would gain by the war. Spanish trade would be cut up root and branch; Spain would cease to receive supplies of gold and silver from her American mines; and her finances would be reduced to an infinitely more deplorable condition than they are now in, bad as that condition is at present. The United States commerce with South America would at once rapidly increase.

As to the idea of the holy league taking part in a war against us, it is absurd. They could gain nothing by such a war, and might lose much. Their subjects would catch from both the Americas some

sparks of the flame of liberty; and that would hasten the period of the emancipation of all Europe from the shackles of monarchy. Russia has full employment in Asia and Europe; and England's sole object seems now to be to extend her commerce, and to extricate herself from her financial embarrassments. This object could not be attained by another war with America. But the United States must always pursue that course which their own rights and interests dictate, without asking the powers of Europe whether it will please them or not.

The English prints betray their profound ignorance of America, when they insinuate that a war with Spain would cause a separation of the union. Such miserable delusion is beyond the influence of reasoning; let them continue to enjoy it.

We observe by the Fourth of July toasts generally, that the cause of South America and its leading supporters in this country are growing in popularity; and we hope that such will be the expression of public sentiment on the subject, as to ensure a recognition of the patriots are the close of another session of congress.

We hope that our readers will receive with caution the representation in letters from South America, that the people there are unfit for the enjoyment of freedom. The assertion is a mere opinion, perhaps of an individual hostile to the success of the patriots. It is a calumny upon a brave people, who have already proved themselves worthy of liberty.

In Venezuela, the aspect of the war appears again to have changed, and Morillo has once more the ascendancy.

Extract from Buenos Ayres, April 25.

"The American frigate left here yesterday, Messrs. Rodney and Graham on board. Mr. Bland having gone to Chili to join the Ontario."

#### GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The following compliment to America is taken from the *4th Canto of Child Harold*, by Lord Byron, just republished in Philadelphia:

"Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,  
And freedom find no champion and no child,  
Such as Columbia saw arise when she  
Sprang forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled?  
Or must such mind be nourished in the wild,  
Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the roar  
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled  
On infant Washington? Has Earth no more  
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no  
Such store?"

It is stated in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, that a gentleman of Boston has purchased and presented to the University in Cambridge, the very large and valuable Library of the late Professor Ebeling of Hamburg. Besides being very full and rich in other departments, it is said to contain the best collection in the world of American works and works relating to America.

In a late debate in the British Parliament on Irish affairs, sir John Newport observed that "the population of Ireland amounted at least to six millions." To have some idea of the compactness of this population, we should bear in mind that the white population of the whole United States in 1810, was less than the white population of Ireland, and that Ireland is one-third less in size than the state of Pennsylvania.

The king of Rome is represented as receiving the highest honors of the Austrian government and people, next to the emperor himself; and it is considered that he will ascend the throne of France, on the demise of Louis XVIII. He is not only furnished with a military guard, but in his excursions he is accompanied by a guard of honor, consisting of noblemen attached to the emperor; and on the panels of his carriage are the imperial French eagles.

The Isle of France has been visited by a most destructive hurricane. Every vessel in port was lost or damaged, plantations desolated, and many lives lost.

Calcutta papers to the 20th February contain details of several battles in India between the British and native troops, in all of which the British had been completely successful. The war in India would no doubt be shortly brought to a close, as most of the native troops had been cut up and dispersed, and nearly all their strong places had fallen into the hands of the English. The insurrection at Ceylon had been suppressed, and all was quiet there at the latest dates.

A correspondent in the New York Evening Post says that 8000 royalists are kept prisoners in the republic of La Plata, from governors down to private soldiers. The authorities are determined on immediate retaliation for any murder which the royalists may commit on a native or foreigner taken fighting in the republican cause.

Governor Clinton has been elected an honorary foreign member of the Linnean Society of London. Dr. David Hossack has been elected an honorary member of the London Horticultural Society, and of the Medical and Chirurgical Society.

A new comedy, called the Irish Woman, or Match for a Lawyer, is announced at the Dublin theatre, which is said to be from the pen of Lady Clark, sister to Lady Morgan.

Lieutenant Davis, who fired a pistol at Lord Palmerston, British war minister, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity—as has also the young Frenchman, who attacked, with a sword, a Roman Catholic priest.

It is mentioned in the London papers, that the earl of Fife had presented Mr. Keane, the great tragedian, with the identical dirk which was worn by the earl's ancestor, McDuff, in the combat in which Macbeth fell. The weapon had been in

the possession of the earl's family ever since that memorable day.

Information of our law for closing the ports of the United States against British vessels from their colonies, had been received. A Dublin paper says, "it will occasion a great loss to the U. States and a great gain to Canada and Nova Scotia." If this be the fact, why do the British papers grumble so much at the law?

At Cincinnati, on the 4th of July, after the regular toasts were drunk, general Harrison addressed the company as follows:

"We are assembled, fellow citizens, to celebrate the birth-day of our liberty. It is a period well calculated to excite our warmest feelings for our fellow men, who in the southern part of this continent, are valiantly contending for that choicest gift of heaven to its creatures. The notice which has already been taken of them, is a sufficient evidence that here, at least, their cause is not viewed with indifference. Such, indeed, is undoubtedly the case with the great body of the people, and I sincerely wish I could say that the sentiment were felt by every description of our citizens. As connected with this subject, I will introduce the name of a gentleman whom I am proud to call my friend—and whose political course will be better appreciated by the American people, as it is better understood. I will give you—

"HENRY CLAY—The independent and enlightened statesman, and the eloquent defender of South American liberty, and the best interests of his country."

By *Eye* President—[General Harrison, addressing the company, said:]—Major General WILLIAM H. HARRISON—The hero of the west. [6 cheers.]

The general returned, and on being informed of his health having been proposed, observed:

"My warmest thanks are due to you, fellow citizens, for the compliment contained in your toast. Every day seems to add to the weight of obligation which I owe to the western people. I was patronized by them at an early age, and have continued to receive marks of confidence, in every vicissitude of my fortune; sometimes, too, under circumstances, in which, upon ordinary calculation, I could not have expected it. I can only say, that in every situation in which I have been placed, the promotion of their best interests shall be, as it ever has been, the object of my life."

ROB. ROY, WAVERLY, &c.

Walter Scott it appears is the author of these excellent novels. The London Morning Chronicle of May 12, states, that Mr. Scott has sold the copy of four more volumes of *Tales of my Landlord*, with the produce of which he purchased an estate adjoining his own. The price of the book exactly pays for the land.

#### RELIGION IN CHINA.

The following article has reached this country in the English papers. We doubt its authenticity, because we have never heard of any previous symptoms of the change represented to have taken place in the religion of China. If the news be true, we should like to know how much has been gained for real Christianity by the establishment of the Inquisition and the ascendancy of the Jesuits in China?

Extract from Lisbon, March 20.

"By a vessel just arrived in our harbor from Rio Janeiro, we have received the very extraordinary news, that the Emperor of China and all the great Mandarins of his court, have embraced Christianity; which religion is henceforth to be considered as the established one in China; to the total exclusion of all others! The vessel has on board two Portuguese missionaries, one a Jesuit and the other a Monk of the third order of St. Francis, who are bearers of rich presents, and also a letter written by his Chinese Majesty to the Pope, acknowledging his supremacy."

The city of Pekin is erected in a Patriarchate; the Patriarch is a Portuguese monk, from Macao, of the order of St. Francis. Pekin has also an Inquisition, which is under the direction of some Portuguese Inquisitors from Goa. The education of all classes is invested in the hands of the Jesuits, as well as the high officers of state. The confessor of the Emperor is a Portuguese Jesuit, and is declared by law the next person in the empire, to the sovereign; and an unlimited power invested in his hands. These crafty men have adopted the Chinese costume; and are more splendidly clothed than any of the Mandarins. The Jesuits have the privilege to wear their tails an inch longer than any of the nobility; the principal blood accepted; and any Mandarin who dares presume to have his slippers within two inches as long as the slippers of the Priests, is to be punished with death."

#### COMMUNICATION.

MR. NORVELL—Your paragraph in the last Gazette had strongly excited my curiosity, as it announced a Lady as a performer on the Clarinet. I therefore gratified it, and was not only surprised at Madam KRELL's exquisite performance, but enchanted beyond expression; and I have remarked with pleasure, that her audience shared my feelings. I hope that she will favor us with more specimens of her unrivalled talents before her departure. The ladies of Lexington, of whom a small number only were present, would otherwise lose the opportunity of giving a just tribute of applause to a person whose talent is the honor of her sex and the delight of ours.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

We copy into the paper of today an account of the reception of Mr. CLAY on his return to Lexington from the seat of government. As might have been anticipated, he has been received with distinguished attention. It is on such an occasion as this, that the real feelings of our fellow citizens of the West can be most correctly ascertained, when the undisguised expression of public sentiment flows with perfect freedom, untrammelled by the trammels of hypocrisy or the dictation of the designing.

We are happy to perceive that the political temper of the meeting was marked by dignified moderation, notwithstanding the extravagant affection and extensive popularity entertained by the people of the west for Mr. CLAY: not the most distant allusion was made to justify the conjecture of certain unfriendly to Mr. C. of the "Split." Western opposition, or a single invidious remark on the conduct of Mr. Monroe, or the heads of departments. The fears of these obsequious braylers may mislead. The conduct of this meeting, where Mr. C.'s "Sin" was to be made manifest, goes a great way to prove the insinuations against him to be utterly groundless.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

The high honours Mr. HOLLY received at Washington, were accompanied with equal reputation in all the cities in which his uncon-

mon eloquence was displayed. In Baltimore, as all the warmth of attachment discovered, with a most earnest request that he would make that city his home, and accept the best provision for his support as a minister of religion. At Lexington, Kentucky, he was received in a manner worthy of the invitation which he had received in Boston, and the citizens vied with each other in doing him every service in their power. It is by such happy forebodings they may expect to raise the portion of their Union to its hopes, and to demand the gratitude of posterity.

MARRIED—In Pittsburgh, July 2, by the Rev. Francis HERTON, Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON to Miss MARY ANN WILKINS, both of that city. DIED lately in Mason county, Mrs. PHOEBE BEREMAN, daughter of Aaron Houghton.

#### Sanders' Manufacturing Company.

JULY 15, 1818.  
THE STOCKHOLDERS in this institution are hereby informed, that the second instalment of five dollars on each share, is required to be paid on Saturday the 1st day of August next.

By order of the President and Directors,  
JNO. NORVELL, Cashier.

Lexington, July 17, 1818.—3t

#### BARBACUE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will furnish a BARBACUE at CHILLESBURGH on SATURDAY the 25th inst. for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen. All those who may honor him with their company may rely that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render the company agreeable.

RICH'D. CHILES.

Chilleshburgh, July 17, 1818.—2t

#### TAKE NOTICE

THAT I shall attend with Commissioners, and the Surveyor of Fayette county, to establish the corner of my land, on the second Tuesday next month, which I purchased of M'Brice's heirs—the said Land is a part of Vance's pre-emption, surveyed and patented in said Vance's name, and to adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.

JAMES KAY.

N. B. To meet at my house at 10 o'clock, July 17.—3t

#### GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale the following articles, to wit: Teas, coffee, chocolate. Loaf Lump and brown sugars. Spices of every description. Raisins, figs, p. cons and rice. Mustard. Scotch rappee and mocksalmon stuffs. Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the quart or pint bottle. Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits. French and peach brandy, and whiskey. Spanish and common cigars. Tobacco, also M'Que's do. Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings. Codfish, by the barrel. Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, together with a few sets Handsome Views. We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.

DOWNING & GRANT.

July 17.—4t

#### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Commissioners, or any 3 of them, appointed by the decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, on petition of Elliott's heirs, will on Friday the 7th day of August next, on the premises, expose to sale on a credit of 12 months, twelve Acres of LAND, the property of said heirs, situated about 2 miles from Lexington, between the Leestown and Georgetown roads, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Lemon, Campbell, and Kelly. This land is handsomely situated, timbered and valuable. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and the sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

John M. Dowell,  
James M. Dowell,  
John Bell,  
Roger Quarles.

July 17th, 1818.—3t

#### A NEW ROAD WAGGON

FOR SALE by the subscriber, living on the waters of Hickman, seven miles from Lexington.  
JAMES FARWELL.

July 17th, 1818.—3t

#### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 12th December, 1811, entitled "An Act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Land Offices in the said territory, (now state of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz:

On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships, No.

1 and 2 South } Of the base line in } 1 2 3 4 5 6  
1 and 2 North } Ranges. } 1 2 3 4 5 6  
3 North } } 3 4 5

West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships

3 South } Of the base line in } 2 3 4 5  
4 South } Ranges. } 3 4 5 6  
5 South } } 4 5 6  
6 7 8 9 10 South } } 4 5 6  
11 South } } 4 5 6  
12 South } } 4 5 6

West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSEPH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Pennsylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by

JOSEPH MEIGS, Sec. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation will be furnished with a map.

June 24.—20t

#### A YOU G MAN,

CALCULATED for business, wishes to meet with employment. Enquire at Doct. C. W. LOUD'S, or the Printer.

Lex. June 26, 1818.—3t



**W. CONNELL & CO.**  
Corner of Main-Cross and Water Streets,  
HAY-FOR-SALE,  
30 BBLs. MACKAREL, superior quality  
15 BOXES DRY CODFISH  
30 BBLs. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,  
Wholesale and Retail.  
RAISINS, by the Pound or Box  
A few barrels Superior FLOUR  
COFFEE, by the bbl. or lb.  
15 BBLs PEACOCK NUTS  
SCOTCH HERRINGS by the box or  
otherwise  
30 Doz. very Superior Madeira Wine in  
Bottles.  
An assortment of  
**LIQUORS AND SPIRITS,**  
Imported and Domestic.  
All of which they will sell at the lowest prices  
for Cash.  
Lex. June 19—13t

**SMITH & TODD,**  
Exclusive of their general assortment of **GRO-  
CERIES**, lately received by the steam  
boats *Ethna* and *Gov. Shelby*,  
**ARE NOW RECEIVING,**  
By the steam boat *Vesuvius* and barge *Independence*,  
**FIFTY** bbls. best ORLEANS SUGAR  
20 bbls. ditto  
5 boxes Havana  
40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE  
5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS  
15 bbls. MOLASSES  
4 boxes BRIMSTONE  
9 boxes TIN PLATES  
5 bags ALSPICE  
8 bags PEPPER  
6 gr. casks London Port Tenerife WINE  
1000 lbs. LOGWOOD  
20 half bbls. MACKAREL  
20 gr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING  
25 boxes RAISINS, first quality  
20 boxes best CLARET WINE.  
All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper  
than can be imported from the eastward—and  
by retail at a very small profit for cash only.  
Lexington, June 19, 1818—1f

**VALUABLE PROPERTY.**  
THE Subscribers offer for SALE their  
SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY,  
on Main street, in the town of Lexington—  
This establishment is now in the most com-  
plete order for going into business, and con-  
sists of a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on  
Main street 65 feet, running back 246 1/2 feet,  
on which is erected a Brick Soap and Candle  
Factory, eighty feet in length, with boilers,  
&c. sufficient to employ a considerable capital.  
There are on the premises a pump, with good  
water, and an ice-house. The whole of this  
valuable property will be sold on a credit of  
six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months;  
the purchaser giving negotiable notes with ap-  
proved endorsers. For further particulars  
apply to  
**JAMES MEGOWAN,**  
Lexington, June 12—5t

**Doctor Dudley,**  
HAS REMOVED on Poplar Row, and re-  
sides in the Corner house immediately  
opposite Mr. Barry.  
Lexington, June 12—6t

**Chinn's Law Office,**  
IS kept at his residence on Short street, Lex-  
ington, Ky. His attention will be limited to  
the Courts of Fayette County, alone. All  
communications touching the law, will be as-  
siduously attended to.  
The business of Scriveners, will also be at-  
tended to.  
May 29—26t **R. H. CHINN.**

**ALLUVION MILLS**  
AND  
**BAKE HOUSE.**  
THREE MILLS are now in full operation,  
doing very handsome work. Any quantity  
of Flour of the first quality, may be had at  
any time, by the barrel or small quantity.  
Superior Flour, by the Barrel, \$6  
Fine do do 5 25  
Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50  
Shorts, per bushel, 0 17  
Bran, per do, 0 12 1/2  
**THE BAKING BUSINESS**  
Is also carried on together with the Mills,  
where every quantity of BREAD may be had  
of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crack-  
ers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread.  
**BRADFORD & BOWLES.**  
April 3—1f

**BACON.**  
FIVE or six thousand pounds of best quality  
BACON, can be had at 10 cents per pound,  
by the large or small quantity, by applying to  
Benjamin Ayres, at the sign of the **W. KEYS**,  
Main street, Lexington.  
June 26, 1818—1f

**TO RENT,**  
The House on Jordan's Row,  
NEXT door above the Reporter Bookstore.  
ENQUIRE OF  
**W. M. MORTON & CO.**  
Lex. July 3, 1818—3t

**Farmers Bank of Jessamine.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, by a majority of  
the Commissioners of the Farmers Bank of  
Jessamine, to the Stockholders in said bank,  
that on TUESDAY, the first day of September  
next, at the court-house in the town of Nichol-  
lasville, an election will be held for a president  
and eight directors—the whole of the stock  
allotted to said bank having been sold, and one-  
fifth of the amount thereof actually paid in.  
**W. M. SHREVE,**  
**FRANCIS P. HORD,**  
**JAMES HERVEY,**  
**DAN'L. B. PRICE,**  
Comrs.  
July 3, 1818—3t

**N. Porter & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND JAPANESE  
**TIN WARE.**  
HAVE on hand, and will keep constantly for  
sale, wholesale and retail, a general assort-  
ment of articles in their line, together with a  
regular supply of assorted **PENNY WARE**, from  
their factory in Philadelphia. Merchants  
and others who have been in the habit of go-  
ing east for the above articles, will find it to  
their interest to call—Also,  
For sale, a few of **ROGERS' PATENT**  
**BALANCES**, with a variety of other useful  
articles, all of which will be sold low for cash.  
Upper street, between Main  
and Water streets.  
Lexington, June 19, 1818—1f

**NOTICE**  
THE PARTNERSHIP OF  
**GATEWOOD & SMITH**  
IS this day **DISSOLVED**, by mutual con-  
sent. All persons to whom the said firm  
stands indebted, must apply to R. A. Gate-  
wood, and also those who are debtors to said  
firm, to be alone having power to pay and re-  
ceive the same.  
**ROBT. A. GATEWOOD,**  
**MASLIN SMITH.**  
ex. June 26, 1818—6t

**LEGHORN BONNETS.**  
Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she  
has just received from **PHILADELPHIA**,  
A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND  
**WHITE CHIP BONNETS.**  
WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Mil-  
linery Store, on Main street, Lexing-  
ton, where they are invited to call, and see for  
themselves.  
N. B.—**TWO YOUNG LADIES**, of respec-  
table connexions, are wanted as **APPREN-  
TICES** to the Millinery Business.  
April 10—1f

**GROCERIES.**  
**Smith and Todd,**  
Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the  
Steam Boat *Governor Shelby*,  
A fresh assortment of the various articles  
IN THE GROCERY LINE,  
WHICH they offer at low prices to whole-  
sale or retail customers, at their store  
on Chesapeake. One of the firm selected the  
articles in the Orleans' market, in the months  
of March and April last; they can therefore  
assure the public that they are of the best qual-  
ity.  
May 29—1f

**REMOVAL.**  
**Thomas E. Boswell & Co.**  
HAVE removed from Short street, to that  
large and convenient store, corner of Main  
and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs.  
J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly op-  
posite the Branch Bank of the United States—  
where they have on hand a general assort-  
ment of  
**MERCHANDIZE.**  
Selected for this market, which they offer for  
sale at a very low advance.  
And they are now receiving an elegant as-  
sortment of  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced  
prices.  
Lexington, April 17, 1818—1f

**OWINGS' IRON-WORKS.**  
ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION.  
THE result of the late improvements, made  
by the subscriber on his **BLAST FUR-  
NACE**, decidedly gives her the preference to  
any in the western country. She is now making  
double the quantity she ever made and of a  
very superior quality.  
THE FORGES are making better Bar Iron  
than heretofore, and of as good a quality as any  
in the U. States. They are managed by selected  
workmen from the Eastward.  
All orders will be promptly executed when  
the payment is made satisfactory.  
**THOMAS D. OWINGS.**  
Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—1f  
N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and  
Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store,  
in Lexington.

**Kentucky & Ohio Hotel.**  
Corner of Front and Market street, Pittsburgh.  
TRAVELLERS and others are respectfully  
informed, that the above mentioned is  
continued by Mrs. KERR, widow of the late  
John Kerr. Careful and attentive house ser-  
vants and ostlers have been provided, and ev-  
ery attention will be paid to the accommoda-  
tion of those calling.  
Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.—June 12—7t

**Lexington Steam Mill.**  
THE Proprietors being interested in the  
store of **HUBBARD B. SMITH & CO.**,  
have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the  
Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be  
kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.  
Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel,  
can be supplied, on application, either at  
the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel,  
or larger quantity, can be had at all times.  
They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat  
and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the  
current price will be given. They also want a  
number of young Hogs, for which they will  
give a fair price.  
**ROBERT HUSTON & CO.**  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—1f

**State of Kentucky,**  
Fayette Circuit, act.  
JUNE TERM, 1818—1st day.  
Abraham Venable, Complainant,  
AGAINST  
Aaron M'Daniel, Wm. Johnson & others, Defs.  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his coun-  
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of  
the Court that the said defendant, Wm. John-  
son, is no inhabitant of this state, and he her-  
eto failed to enter his appearance herein  
agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—  
on the motion of the complainant by his coun-  
sel, it is ordered, that unless the said defend-  
ant, Johnson, shall appear here on or before  
the twentieth day of our next August term, and  
answer the complainant's bill, the same shall  
be taken for confessed against him. And it is  
further ordered, that a copy of this order be  
inserted in some authorized newspaper pub-  
lished in Lexington, eight weeks successively,  
as the law directs.  
A copy, Att. **THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c.**  
June 19, 1818—8t

**State of Kentucky,**  
Fayette Circuit, act.  
JUNE TERM, 1818—1st day.  
Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John T. L.  
ford, (trading under the firm of Scott, Trotter  
& Telford), Complainants,  
AGAINST  
Isaac T. Longstreth & others, Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS day came the complainants aforesaid,  
by their counsel, and the said defendant,  
Longstreth, having failed to enter his appear-  
ance herein agreeably to law and the rules of  
this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the Court that the said defendant, Long-  
streth, is no inhabitant of this state—Therefore,  
on the motion of the complainants, it is order-  
ed, that unless the said defendant, Longstreth,  
do appear here on or before the twentieth day  
of our next August term, and answer the com-  
plainant's bill, the same will be taken for con-  
fessed against him. And it is further ordered,  
that a copy of this order be inserted in some  
authorized newspaper published in Lexington,  
eight weeks successively, as the law directs.  
A copy, Att. **THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c.**  
June 19, 1818—8t

**GLASS.**  
A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved  
GLASS, just received and for sale, by  
**SAM. THOMPSON & CO.**  
Which, in point of quality and elegance, does  
great credit to American manufacture.  
They have also on hand a large supply of  
**GLASS**, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the  
late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the  
usual credit for approved paper.  
The above articles were all manufactured by  
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.  
Lexington, Jan. 31—1f

**STATE OF KENTUCKY,**  
Jesseamine Circuit, act. October Term, 1817.  
Micajah Clark, Complainant,  
AGAINST  
Rebecca Henderson, A. Ann and Lindsay Courts,  
admr. of Mathew Henderson dec. Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS day came the complainant by his  
counsel, and the Defendants having failed to  
enter their appearance herein agreeably to  
law and the rules of this court, and it appear-  
ing to the satisfaction of the court that they  
are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—  
Therefore on motion of the complainant, it is  
ordered that unless they do appear here on or  
before the first day of our next April Term,  
and answer the Complainant's bill, the same  
will be taken for confessed against them. And  
it is further ordered that a copy of this order  
be inserted in some authorized newspaper of  
this commonwealth eight weeks successively  
as the law directs.  
A Copy, Attest, **DANIEL B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.**  
June 12, 1818—8t

**Wm. R. Morton, & Co.**  
(In the Corner House near the Public Square,  
formerly occupied by W. Essex)  
HAVE on hand, a large assortment of **JER-  
SEY CLOTHS**, consisting of all the vari-  
ous articles of the latest fashions in the  
**DRY GOODS LINE.**  
GROCERIES, of the best quality,  
AND EVERY VARIETY OF  
**HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S**  
**WARE.**  
Also, best manufactured  
**PITTSBURGH NAILS,**  
**SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,**  
at the lowest prices.  
All of which will be sold on the best terms.  
Lexington, Feb. 21—1f

**New & Cheap Goods.**  
**G. WOODWARD,**  
In the house lately occupied by Robert Frazier,  
Main street, Lexington.  
HAS JUST OPENED  
A new and select assortment of  
**Fresh Goods,**  
PURCHASED in New York at package  
sales at auction, and at prices much below  
the manufacturing cost, which will enable him  
to sell goods lower than any yet offered to the  
public; among the present importations, are the  
following articles:  
Silks, Satins, Sattinets, Florentines, Crapes,  
Ginghams, pink stripes, Long Lawns, Irish  
Linen, low priced, Linen Cambricks, Diapers,  
Table Cloths and Shirting, Silk Shawls, Cotton  
do. Lace do. Fancy do.—Cambric, Book, Le-  
no, Mull, India, Jaconet and Fancy Muslins,  
Fine twilled Cravats, Fancy bordered do. Silk  
Gloves and Hose, Brown Holland, Ladies' Veil-  
leer Hats, with Ostich Feathers, and many other  
articles in his line of business.  
On Consignment—via New Orleans,  
Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Wines, Iron, Steel, Cop-  
pers, Rosin, Hardware, assorted, 27 packages  
real China Ware, 1 case of Trays, assorted  
sizes and fancy colors, patterns neat and rich—  
a quantity of Cotton Yarns, assorted. All of  
which were selected and purchased on the  
most advantageous terms, and shall be sold  
low for cash, or good paper, on a short credit.  
May 29—10t

**HUBBARD B. SMITH & CO.**  
ARE OPENING A  
**GROCERY STORE,**  
In the house lately occupied by W. R. Mor-  
ton & Co. at the corner of Short street and  
Chesapeake, fronting the Public Square, in  
Lexington.  
Where they will keep a constant supply of  
**FLOUR,**  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,  
**CORN MEAL & BRAN,**  
FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT  
HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,  
WINE  
Brandy  
Gin  
Whiskey  
Sugar  
Coffee  
Tea  
Chocolate  
Salt  
Pepper  
Spices  
Raisins  
Currants  
Almonds  
Sprinkling  
Common Cigars  
Chevung Tobacco &  
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,  
Which they will sell upon reasonable terms  
for Cash.  
They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat  
and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington  
Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which  
the highest market prices will be given.  
They expect to receive in a short time,  
a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia  
and Orleans.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—1f

**JOHN BRYAN & SON,**  
Saddlers and Military Accoutrement Makers,  
GRATEFUL for the very distinguished pa-  
tronage which they have heretofore re-  
ceived from their customers and friends, wish  
to inform them and the public in general that  
they have just received from Philadelphia, a  
handsome assortment of **SADDLERY**, and  
have on hand a choice collection of Materials  
generally. From their unremitting attention  
to business, with the aid of some of the best  
workmen, they feel confident of rendering am-  
ple satisfaction to those who may please to fa-  
vor them with their orders. They purpose to  
keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, lad-  
ies and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest  
fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Hous-  
ings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napo-  
leon, Wellington, Nelson, Braddon, Port-  
smouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale  
and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with  
spring bars; likewise a handsome assortment  
of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valises;  
Portmanteaux; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters;  
Cartridge-boxes; Sword Belts; Weggons and  
Cart Harness, &c.

**BRYAN'S**  
Patent Elastic Saddles,  
MADE AS USUAL.  
As to the superior ease and quality of those  
saddles, (when made by competent workmen)  
reference can be had to a number of gentle-  
men in this place, who have them in use.—Pat-  
ent rights for sale for any part of the United  
States, except those cities, counties, and terri-  
tories, which they are already sold for.  
June 5—1f

**Blanks of every Description,**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE  
OF KENTUCKY.)  
**THE FIRST CLASS**  
OF A  
**LOTTERY,**  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE  
**FAYETTE HOSPITAL.**  
SCHEME.  
1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000  
2 " of 10,000 " is 20,000  
3 " of 5,000 " is 15,000  
5 " of 1,000 " is 5,000  
12 " of 500 " is 6,000  
15 " of 100 " is 1,500  
650 " of 50 " is 32,500  
688 Prizes. \$100,000  
1312 Blanks.  
2,000 Tickets, at \$50 each, is \$100,000  
NOT TWO BLINKS TO A PRIZE.

**STATIONARY PRIZES.**  
First drawn No. will be entitled to \$1,000  
First 500 Blanks, each to 50  
First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing, 1,000  
First " " on the 6th day's " 5,000  
First " " on the 7th day's " 1,000  
First " " on the 8th day's " 5,000  
First " " on the 9th day's " 10,000  
First " " on the 10th day's drawing, 20,000  
after 100 tickets are drawn, will be en-  
titled to the Grand Stationary Prize of \$20,000  
The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth  
and seventh day's drawings, to be each paya-  
ble in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars—  
Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth,  
and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the  
seventh.  
The \$5,000 prizes, which will be awarded  
on the first drawn numbers on the sixth and  
eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80  
tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to  
1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701  
to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.  
And the \$10,000 prize, as designated for  
the first drawn number on the ninth day's draw-  
ing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, val-  
ued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are  
from 1501 to 1650 inclusive.  
All prizes payable in 90 days after the com-  
pletion of the drawing, subject to a deduction  
of 10 per cent.  
All prizes not demanded within one year af-  
ter the completion of the drawing, will be con-  
sidered as donations to the Institution.  
Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a  
day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing  
will be published, and sent to the different post-  
offices in the neighborhood of which tickets  
may have been sold.  
**ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,**  
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.  
2 " of 3,000 "  
2 " of 1,000 "  
2 " of 500 "  
15 " of 100 "  
350 " of 50 "

Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to be  
had of **THOMAS JANNEY**, who is the Chairman  
and Treasurer for the Managers.  
While the above Scheme presents a brilliant  
prospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acquir-  
ing fortunes without incurring much risk, the  
object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the  
Managers with the most flattering hope, that  
they will be enabled to announce, in a very few  
weeks, the commencement of the drawing.  
Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are  
alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and  
the infirm, and to the most efficient means of  
affording them permanent comfort and relief,  
will cordially unite with the Managers in the  
promotion of the speedy success of this Lot-  
tery. The completion of the Hospital Building,  
already in progress; and its preparation for  
the early reception of the suffering victims of  
misfortune and disease in the state at large, are  
objects which forcibly, and will not in vain, ap-  
peal to the hearts and the heads of an intelli-  
gent and charitable community. The Manag-  
ers confidently rely upon these considera-  
tions, and the number of prizes compared  
with the blanks, rendering the chances of ob-  
taining the former unusually great, for a very  
rapid sale of the tickets.

**ANDREW MCALLA,**  
**THOMAS JANNEY,**  
**STEPHEN CHIPLEY,**  
**B. GAINES,**  
**STERLING ALLEN,**  
Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818—1f

**Hope Powder Mills,**  
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford  
Road.  
**JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,**  
HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with  
**SPENCER COOPER**, for the purpose of  
manufacturing **GUN-POWDER**, under the  
firm of  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-  
Powder, equal to any made in the United States  
and will sell on good terms.  
All orders will be strictly attended to, and  
they will continue to give the highest price  
for **SALT-PETRE**, delivered at J. & G. Bos-  
well's Store, on Chesapeake, Lexington, or at  
their Mills.  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
April 10—1f

**THE FAYETTE**  
**Paper Manufacturing Co.**  
HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in  
Lexington, where it is their intention to  
keep a complete assortment of Paper—and  
where all orders for that article will be thank-  
fully received and promptly attended to. The  
lowest price given for fine Rags.  
**THOMAS JANNEY, Pres. F. M. Co**  
March 20—1f

**WATCHES.**  
THE subscribers have just received,  
**Gold and Silver Patent Lever**  
**Watches,**  
Among which are a few for **LADIES**, for sale  
at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A Genera  
Assortment.  
By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for  
Cash, or notes at short date.  
**TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co.**  
Lexington, Dec. 13—1f

**John Deverin, Distiller,**  
Short street, opposite the Court-house, Lexington,  
KEEPS constantly for sale, on reasonable  
K prices, Wholesale and Retail,  
Spirit of Wine, 1st quality,  
Gin, do.  
Do. common, for retail in the  
Groceries,  
Excellent Cherry Brandy,  
Oil of Peppermint,  
Do. Ammoniac,  
Do. Cinnamon,  
Vulnary Water, for the cure of fresh  
wounds and bruises,  
Anti-pyretic Syrup, an excellent remedy for  
fever, or neglected colds.  
June 3, 1818—7t

**Seabree & Johnsons,**  
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,  
(Early opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)  
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep  
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-  
sale, an assortment of  
**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**  
CONSISTING OF—  
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,  
CASSIMERES, HARD-WARE,  
SATTINETTS, NAILS of every des-  
cription, &c. &c.  
They will also keep a constant supply of  
**PAPER, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,**  
AND **WRAPPING PAPER.**  
Orders from any part of the country will be  
promptly attended to.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—1f  
The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and  
Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the  
above three times.

**BOOK-BINDING & STA-  
TIONERY BUSINESS.**  
**THOMAS ESSEX & CO.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that  
they have removed their Book-Binding  
and Stationery business to the sign of the **Jour-  
nal**, next door to the former stand of William  
Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R.  
Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on  
Main street, where they will keep a constant  
supply of  
**Blank Books, Stationery and**  
**School Books.**  
For SALE. Orders from public officers and  
banks at a distance will be promptly attended  
to—they having purchased a ruling machine,  
which will thereby enable them to furnish pub-  
lic offices and banks with Blank Books ruled  
in the neatest manner, and with much more  
facility than they could otherwise do.  
Lexington, Feb. 27—1f

**Blank Checks**  
JUST printed and for sale at the office of the  
Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the **Farm-  
ers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington**, in  
books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the  
United States Branch and the Lexington Branch  
Banks  
May 29—1f

**U. States Circuit Court.**  
KENTUCKY DISTRICT.  
**Alexander Cranston and**  
**Andrew Alexander,**  
vs.  
**John P. Schatzell & others.**  
NOTICE.  
By a rule of court made in this cause at  
the last May term, it was ordered that an  
injunction should issue, in pursuance of the  
prayer contained in the bill filed in this cause;  
to enjoin and restrain the defendants or ei-  
ther of them from selling, conveying, or oth-  
erwise disposing of the real and personal es-  
tate and stock in the said bill mentioned, or  
further collecting or receiving into their or  
either of their hands, the monies or securi-  
ties of monies due to the copartnerships in  
the said bill mentioned, or either of them—  
And it was further ordered, that such one of  
the persons therein named as shall consent to  
act, should be and was thereby appointed a  
receiver, in the cause to receive and take in-  
to his possession the joint estate, monies and  
effects belonging to the complainants and de-  
fendants.  
And it was further ordered, that upon ser-  
vice on the defendants of a copy of the said  
order, and of the certificate of the clerk  
of the court of the filing of such bond by  
the receiver as was therein directed, they, the  
defendants, and all others holding the same,  
should deliver over to such receiver the whole  
of the real and personal estate, monies, secu-  
rities, account books, vouchers and deeds,  
and other papers relating to, or in any manner  
concerning the same. And whereas, the  
clerk of the said court hath duly certified, un-  
der the seal of the said court, that John S.  
Snead, one of the persons in the said rule na-  
med, having consented to act as such receiver  
hath filed the bond therein required—Notice  
is hereby given to all persons, holding any joint  
property, estate, monies or effects due or be-  
longing to Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alex-  
ander and John P. Schatzell, formerly trad-  
ing under the firm of John P. Schatzell  
or to the same persons, and John Woodward,  
formerly trading under the firm of John P.  
Schatzell & Co. to deliver over and pay the  
same to the said John S. Snead only.  
The above named John P. Schatzell having  
refused to deliver up the joint Real and Per-  
sonal estate in contempt of the above men-  
tioned order—and having also in contempt  
of the same collected part of the joint monies  
and effects belonging to the said copartners-  
ship or one of them. The public are hereby  
further notified and cautioned not to pur-  
chase or treat with the said John P. Schatzell,  
for the purchase of the following property,  
(to wit) the dwelling house a d lot in Lexing-  
ton, now occupied by the said schatzell; ten  
acres of ground, being an out lot, purchased  
by said Schatzell from John Fowler; a pew in  
the Episcopal Church in Lexington; a negr-  
woman named Chloe; twenty shares in the  
stock of the Lexington White Lead Manu-  
facturing Company; a quantity of Cotton Bag-  
ging, owned jointly by John Smith and the  
late firm of John P. Schatzell & Co.  
June 26—21t  
**Alexander Cranston and**  
**Andrew Alexander,**  
By their joint Attorney,  
**JOHN KEATING.**

**SHREVE & COMBS,**  
HAVE IN STORE,  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
**WRITING PAPER,**  
Of different qualities, which they will sell on  
liberal terms, both as to price and payment.  
Having made arrangement with a Paper  
Manufacture, will have constantly on hand a  
supply of the above articles, together with  
**Printing Paper, Bonnet and**  
**Book Boards.**  
Orders from a distance will be punctually  
attended to.  
June 26—1f

**NOTICE**  
IS hereby given to all persons, that at the  
September term next ensuing, I shall make  
application to the County Court of Campbell  
Kentucky, for a town site to be established  
by the name of **HARRISBURGH**, on the  
east side of main Licking, immediately on the  
river, on my land, at my ferry, on the road  
leading from Maysville to Burlington, or Boone  
court-house. Given under my hand this first  
day of June, 1818,  
**GEORGE HARRIS.**  
June 26, 1818—13t

**Blank Books.**  
**BENJAMIN KEISER** respectfully informs  
the public, that he has just received a  
quantity of **PAPER**, of different sizes, and  
of the best quality, which will enable him to fu-  
nish Banks, Merchants, and Public Officers,  
with all kinds of Blank Books, ruled to any  
pattern, and bound in the neatest and best  
manner, at the shortest notice. Orders from a  
distance will be promptly attended to.  
May 22—1f

**C. Bradford,**  
(Next door to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.)  
IS RECEIVING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
**GROCERIES,**  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,  
AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Loaf, Lump, and } **SUGARS**  
Brown }  
Wines, }  
Brandy, }  
Jamaica Spirits, } **LIQUORS**  
Rum, and }  
Whiskey. }  
Gunpowder, } **TEAS**  
Imperial, and }  
Young Hyson }  
Mackarel, } **FISH**  
Salmon, }  
Herring, &  
Cod  
Capers, Catsup, &c. &c. &c.  
All of which will be sold low for cash.  
From arrangements made with houses in  
Louisville, New-Orleans and Baltimore, he will  
be enabled to furnish any article in the Gro-  
cery line, on the best terms and of the first  
quality.  
WANTED,  
2000 GALLONS of WHISKY, of the  
first quality.  
Lex. June 26, 1818—1f

**NEW GOODS.**  
**Higgins & Pritchett,**  
Have just received, and are now opening at their  
Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets,  
and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
Suitable for the approaching season; which they  
offer for sale at very reduced prices.  
AMONG WHICH ARE  
Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting,  
A few sets surveyors' best instruments,  
New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail;  
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.**  
Lexington, May 15—1f

**DISSOLVED.**  
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-  
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-  
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John  
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.  
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of  
parties.  
**NOTICE**  
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the  
business of said concern will be closed by the  
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-  
debted thereto, to come forward and settle  
their accounts respectively. And to whom  
those who will also please to apply to whom the  
firm stands indebted.  
J. P. SCHATZELL.  
Lexington Sept. 27—1f

**BANK BOOKS.**  
**THOMAS ESSEX & CO.**  
KEEP constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS,  
of all descriptions, ruled according to  
the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky;  
which may be had at various prices.  
Lexington, June 12—1f

**ELEGANT CARPETING.**  
Just received and for sale at the Store of  
**T. E. BOSWELL & CO.**  
**Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,**  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
August 23—1f

**REMOVAL.**  
**WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.**  
HAVE removed their Store to the Brick  
house at the corner of Main and Upper  
streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a  
bookstore.  
Lex. Dec. 27—1f

**HEMP.**  
THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY  
TENS of HEMP, to be delivered in the  
next year.  
**WM. R. MORTON & CO.**  
Lexington, Dec. 27—1f

**John & Thomas P. Hart**  
HAVE taken a Counting Room in Jordan's  
row, a few doors below the Reporter  
bookstore, where they may at all times be  
found, by those who have business with them.  
Lexington, July 3, 1818—3

**WHEAT.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS  
CONTINUE to purchase Wheat, for which  
they are paying cash in hand. They want  
to contract for a large quantity of WOOD, for  
which they will also pay cash.  
**JOHN & THOS. P. HART,**  
Jordan's Row.  
Lexington, July 3, 1818—1f

**Jessamine County, set.**  
TAKEN UP by Jacob Need, of said county,  
on Hickman creek, near Peniston's mill,  
a **SORREL MARE**, small star in her forehead,  
about fifteen hands high, 5 years old—Apprais-  
ed to \$40 before me, the 27th day of April,  
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